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pictures, quids, rags, insect powder, ready, ready gilt, ready John, redge, rhino, rivets, rowdy, scales, salt, sawdust, scads, screen, scuds, shigs, soap, shot, shekels, sinews of war, shiners, shinplasters, skin, Spanish, spondulics, spoon, steven, stamps, stiff, stuff, stumpy, sugar, teaspoons, tin, tow, wad, wedge, wherewithal, yellow boys. No doubt contributions from a dozen students of slang would double the list. Thomas Dekker's 'Bellman of London' and 'Lanthorne and Candle Light,' which with 'The Gull's Horn Book' have lately been reprinted in a little volume, are a mine of information concerning the slang of the latter part of the sixteenth century and the early years of the seventeenth. Thus to cutpurses of London the purse was the bung and the money was known as shells.

"We have omitted such specific London terms as shiners, goblin, finns, foont, deener, pony, quid ; see Mr. Chevalier's 'Our Little Nipper.'

I'm just about the proudest man that walks,
I've got a little nipper, when 'e talks
I'll lay you forty shiners to a quid
You'll take 'im for the father, me the kid.

"An entertaining little volume could be written on the derivation of these slang terms, with illustrative quotations from the flash poets. The English have 'peck;' the Germans have 'pich, picht, and peck.' The Viennese 'gyps' is supposed to be from the Latin 'gypsum,' as the German 'hora' and 'kall' from the Hebrew 'heren' and 'kal.' The London 'oof' or 'oofish' is derived from 'auf tische' (on the table), for the sports of Houndsditch would not play cards unless the money were on the table. French slang is rich and picturesque in this subdivision.

"And it is to be observed that these synonyms were invented or adapted by those sadly in need of money, not by those who have money to burn, another proof of the statement that poverty sharpens the wits and fires the imagination."

INDIANS DECORATE SOLDIERS' GRAVES. The newspapers of May 31, 1905, had the following item from the Crow Indian Agency, Montana :—

"The Crow and Cheyenne Indians celebrated Decoration Day by placing wild flowers on the graves of the soldiers killed in the Custer massacre. Every grave had a few flowers placed on it.

"General Custer's grave came in for the largest share of flowers, the mound being entirely covered with offerings from the Indians. In addition to the graves of Custer's men, the graves of the soldiers killed at Old Fort Smith, whose bodies were brought here some years ago and interred within the Custer inclosure, were also decorated.

"The Crows were not engaged in the massacre of Custer's forces, but the Cheyennes took part in that battle, and many of the latter visited the battlefield yesterday."